DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel IX. ZATURDAG den 1sten SEPTEMBER, 1821. N. 35.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

The Public is cautioned not to credit the crew of the above vessel, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the Master or Consignee.

CIRCUS.

MET HOOGERE TOESTEMMING.

TOT BENEFICE VAN DEN PAYAS

Don Pedro Benabengo

Heeft de eer om aan de Inwoners van Curaçao aan te kondigen, dat hy gereedheid maakt om op Zondag nadenmiddag den 2den September eene Vermakelyke Vertooning van Paarden te geven, in dewelke de Belanghebber benevens het Gansche Gezelschap hunne uiterste best zullen doen, ten einde zich de Algemeene voldoening te verschaffen.

De Deur zal geopend worden ten 4 uren, en de verrichtingen zullen beginnen ten 5 uren precies.

De Algemeene Intrede...... 6 Schellingen
De Zitplaatsen.................6 dito.

De Nommers der Zitplaatsen zullen afgegeven worden op Zondag voormiddag.

CIRCO.

CON SUPERIOR PERMISO.

A BENEFICIO DEL PAYASO

Don Pedro Benabengo

Tiene el honor de anunciar a los Habitantes de Curaçao que ha dispuesto por la tarde del Domingo 2 de Septiembre una Divertida Funcion de Caballos, en la qual el Interesado se esmerara, con toda la Compania, a fin de dar general satisfaccion.

Se Abrira la Puerta a las 4, y la Funcion empezara á las 5 en punto.

Entrada General......6 Reales del Paya
Asientos.............6 do. do.

Los Asientos se despecharan al Domingo por la Mañana.

Den 27sten Augustus 1821.

DE ondergeteekenden, uitmakende de Kommissie belast met de zorg over de Kerkhoven der Protestantsche Gemeenten, maken hiermede aan de Eigenaars van Vaste Erven op het Nieuwe Kerkhof bekend, dat de loting en afmeting der Vaste Erven geschied is, hetwelk behoorlyk door den opzigter van het Kerkhof aan de belanghebbenden kan aangewezen worden.

Zoo er nog eenige Ingezetenen dezes Lands tot de Protestantsche Gemeenten behoorende, nu of in het vervolg verkiezen mogten Vaste Erven op voornoemde Kerkhof aanteknogen, worden zy verzocht zich te vervoegen by een der ondergeteekenden of by den Aanspreker L. Hanz, voor welk Erf het geen 10 voeten lang en 10 voeten breed is, 10 Pezos zal betaald worden.

Verders wordt nog bekend gemaakt dat voortaan geene Lyken in byzondere begraafplaatsen op beide Kerkhoven zullen mogen begraven worden voor dat aan den Aanspreker voor elk Lyk de daarop in drie onderscheidene klassen van 1, 2, of 3 Pezos, bepaalde som voldaan is, waar op echter eene uitzondering gemaakt wordt ten aanzien der armen of onvermogende lieden, ook, indien de overledene ter instandhouding van een der Kerkhoven genoegzaam gecontribueerd heeft, welke gelden besteed zullen worden tot onderhoud van de beide Protestantsche begraafplaatsen.

De Leden uitmakende de Kommissie voorn.,
Do. G. B. BOSCH.
Do. J. MULLER, J. A. Z.
J. J. BEAUJON.
G. C. MULLER.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 31sten Augustus 1821.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 20, en
De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

Den 31sten Augustus 1821.

DE ondergeteekenden in hunnen kwaliteit als gemagtigden van de Executeuren over de Boedels en Nalatenschappen van wylen Daniel en Joseph Dacosta Gomes te Amsterdam, prevenieren mits deze aan alle de Hypotecaire Schuldenaren onder gemeide Administratie sorterende, dat ten zy dat zy het Exces der verschuldigde Interessen van een Jaar binnen den tyd van een maand van heden af te rekenen, komen voldoen en betalen; dezelven zonder aanzien van personen, door regtsmiddelen tot de betaling van verschuldigde Kapitaal en Interessen op Hypotheek geconstringeerd worden, terwyl de ondergeteekenden byzondere aanschryving hebben, de Interessen nimmer boven het Jaar te laten accumuleren.

MORD. HM SENIOR, qq.
MOISE CARDOZE, qq.
JOSIAS DOVALE, qq.

Den 31sten Augustus 1821.

UIT DE HAND TE KOOP,

EEN Voortreffelyke BILLIARD TAFEL, met Ballen en Queues compleet; welke tegens eenen redelyken prys voor contanten zal worden verkocht. Adres by den Uitgever dezes.

August 31, 1821.

FOR PRIVATE SALE,

AN Elegant BILLIARD TABLE, with Balls and Ques complete; which will be sold at a reasonale price for cash. For particulars apply to the Editor of this paper.

Verkoop van Wynen.

DE ondergeteekende maakt bekend, dat hy voorzien is met de volgende wynen:

Fransche of Bremer Wyn by het vat inhoudende ruim 70 Bottels	- - -	$20	0
Dezelfde Wyn in Bottels,	het douzyn	5	0
Muscaat Wyn - do	do.	6	0
Oude Madera - do	do.	12	0
Mindere zoort Madera	do.	8	0
do. of Vino de Lucca	do.	8	0
Deeze zelfde Wyn in steenen pullen, inhoudende 18 Bottels	- - -	9	0
Rynsche Wyn	het douzyn	12	0
By de kast inhoud. 24 Bottels	- - -	20	0
Roode Wyn	het douzyn	3	0
Zeer goede Port Wyn	do.	8	0
Bier	do.	2	0
Cognac Brande Wyn	de gallon	3	0
Spaansche dito	do.	2	0
Oude Rum	do.	2	0
En ook Groene Thee	het pond	2	0

Zyne vrienden en begunstigers zullen het hem niet kwalyk duiden, dat hy geen Wyn aflevert, bevoorens hy eerst de ledige Bottels ontvangt.

A. W. HELLMUND.

Curaçao den 25sten Augustus 1821.

Vinos de Venta.

EL abajo firmado hace saber al Publico, que se halla con los siguientes Vinos de Venta.

Vino de Bremen ó Francesa, en Barriles de 70 Botellas,	- - -	$20	0
Id. - id.	por dozena	5	0
Id. Mutcatel	id.	6	0
Id. Madeira, superior	id.	12	0
Id. - id. de segunda	id.	8	0
Id. de Lucca	id.	8	0
Id. - id. in botijuelas de 18 botellas		9	0
Id. del Rin	por dozena	12	0
Id. - id. en caxas de 24 botellas, por caxa	- - -	20	0
Id. Tinto	por dozena	3	0
Id. de Oporto	id.	8	0
Cerveza	id.	2	0
Cognac	por gallon	3	0
Aguardiente de España	id.	2	0
Romo Viejo	id.	2	0
Thé superior	por libra	2	0

Los amigos y los que gustan favorecerle no se graviaran de que no seran entrégado los Licores encima antes de ser delivrada los botellas vacias.

A. W. HELLMUND.

Curazao 15 de Agosto de 1821.

EUROPA.

Vooruitzigt van het erkennen van de Onafhankelykheid van Zuid Amerika.

Madrid, 24sten Mei.—De zaak welke thans den aandacht van het publiek bezig houdt, is het onderwerp van het vrystellen van Amerika, waar van ik U in myn laatsten brief gemeld heb. De basis van dit plan zou zyn, om de twee Infantes in de beide Amerikaansche vaste landen te plaatzen, het was dus noodzakelyk vooruit te vernemen, de genegenheden dezer prinsen en van den koning. Alle drie openbaarden in het eersten groote weerzin tot eene scheiding, doch zy gaven eindelyk toe aan de voorstellen welke hun gedaan waren voor de nationale voordeelen der maatregel. Maar andere zwarigheden doen zich op die zulke eene gemakkelyke oplossing niet beloven. De gedeputeerden van de Antilles, en voornamelyk die van het eiland Cuba, hebben verklaard, dat zy nooit zouden toestemmen, om afhankelyk van het vaste land van Amerika te zyn, en dat zy zich zonder uitstel onafhankelyk zouden verklaren, zoo dra men maatregelen nam om de banden welke deze landen en het moederland vereenigd houden, te verbreken. De Cortes hebben eene kommissie benoemd om het onderwerp te onderzoeken, het welke voorgesteld was door de Amerikaansche en Spaansche gedeputeerden. Er heeft tot nog toe maar eene zitting plaats gehad die zeer ontstuimig was. Het is onmogelyk om vooruit te zien, wat de uitslag van zulk eene belangryke en ingewikkelde zaak zyn zal.

Het is eene zeer aanmerkelyke en verwonderlyke daadzaak, dat de *consulado* van Cadiz, en twee andere corporatien dier stad zich by de Cortes vervoegd hebben, met voordragten krachtiglyk aanbevelende de erkentenis van de onafhankelykheid van Zuid Amerika. Geene omstandigheid kon meer beslissend openbaren de gevoelens die in Spanje hieromtrent heerschen, dan zulk eene aanbeveling door die ligchamen. Het was te Cadiz dat de rykdom van Zuid Amerika byeen gehoopt werd. De leden van de consulado waren uit kracht van hun ambt, leden van de kommissie, genaamd Junta de Remplazos, die het bewind had over het inschepen van troepen en krygsbehoeftens, die naar Zuid Amerika gezonden zyn geworden, zedert het begin van de omwenteling. Die voordragten verklaren onomzigtelyk, dat alle hoop van Zuid Amerika te overwinnen, ten einde is; en dezelven stellen voor, dat ten einde de koophandel van Zuid Amerika met Spanje te verzekeren, men hare onafhankelykheid moet erkennen, en traktaten ten dien einde aanvangen.

Frankfort, 22sten Mei.—Het volgende is eene verkorting van eenen rondgaande depeche, geaddresseerd uit Laybach van wegens Z. M. de keizer van Rusland aan de legaten der vreemde haven, waarin Z. M. zich tracht te verontschuldigen en te verdedigen over zyne medewerking om het constitutioneele systema in Italien om ver geworpen te hebben, en het herstellen van het despotismus; Z. M. de keizer van Oostenryk zal eene dergelyke nota in het licht geven, om zich insgelyks te verontschuldigen; doch die verdedigings gronden waren nutteloos, daar Z. M. de keizer van Rusland een leger van 100,000 man laat oprukken, heeft Z. M. middelen genoeg om zyne vyanden te overtuigen dat het regt aan zyne zyde is.

Deze circulaire depeche, is geteekend door Nesselrode, en voert den datum van Laybach, 10den Mei 1821, en behelst het volgende: dat de geest van oproer te Napels beginnende, door het koningryk Sardinien gevolgd was, en dat dezelve zich door geheel Italien vertoond had; dat Oostenryk dus gevaar liep dat dezelfde geest van oproer in het Lombardische Venetiaansche koningryk zou uitbarsten, en dat Rusland volgens het verbond met Oostenryk gesloten, en tevens op aanzoek van den hertog van Geneevois 100,000 man deed optrekken naar Italien, om zich met het Oostenryksche leger te vereenigen, dat het doel dier marsch niet was om het grondgebied te vergrooten, maar om de rust in Italien te herstellen, en dat de vrees voor die troepen ook veel bygedragen had tot de schielyke onderwerping van de Napolitanen en de overige Italiaansche staten; dat de kwaadwilligheid verspreid had dat Rusland vyandelyke oogmerken in zin had tegen de Porte, of tegen een ander westelyk gebied van Europa, doch dat Rusland slechts de vrede begeerde, en ook zyne troepen had doen terug trekken, zoo dra de rust in Italien zich weder gevestigd had.

Den 31sten Augustus 1821.

DE Amateurs der Liefhebbery Komedie "*On fait ce qu'on peut, et pas ce qu'on veut,*" brengen mits deze ter kennisse van de Heeren Intekenaren, dat er op aanstaande Donderdag den 6den September eene Komparitie in DIXON's Hotel zal gehouden worden, ten einde eenige nieuwe Artikelen aan het Reglement by te voegen, tot nut van genoemde Societeit.

J. HENRIQUEZ, Secretaris.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert den 17den Augustus.

INGEKLAARD—AUGUSTUS.

18.	bark L'Alexander, Sibelly,	St. Jago de Cuba
20.	golet Twee Vrienden, Thysen,	Aruba
	bark Maria, Dammers,	Zee
	golet La Louisa, Prossae,	Puerto Cabello
	brik George, Sharp,	ditto
	golet Ida, Bartolotte,	St. Thomas
	—— Beauty, Mercantonio,	Porto Rico
	—— Drie Zusters, Peron,	Puerto Cabello
	—— Dorothea, Evertsz,	Porto Rico
22.	—— Monroe, Gerts,	New York
	bark Fanny, Siragusa,	Spaansche kust
25.	golet Jacoba, Crane,	ditto
	—— Maria, Domingo,	Porto Rico
	—— Tom, [illegible],	Philadelphia
	—— Las Hermanas, Evertsz,	Aruba
27.	brik Vigilant, Brown,	New York
28.	—— Ladies Delight, Scribner,	ditto
29.	lantje El Carmen, Gonzalez,	Sp. kust
	golet Brunette, Diedenhoven,	La Guayra
30.	—— Alexandria, Coolman,	Aruba
	—— St. Joseph, Flemming,	ditto
31.	—— Drie Zusters, Peron,	Puerto Cabello

UITGEKLAAD—AUGUSTUS.

17.	lantje Trinidad, Gomez,	Spaansche kust
18.	golet La Grande Louisa, Leclere,	P. Rico
20.	—— Harmonie Hall, Penso,	Sp. kust
	—— Deux Amis, Benoit,	St Domingo
21.	brik Jane, Griffeth,	Philadelphia
	bark Drie Gebroeders, Van der Voort,	St. Domingo
22.	golet Hasard, Smith,	Boston
	—— Maria Catharina, Danies,	Sp. kust
	brik George, Sharp,	Boston
	golet Twee Vrienden, Thysen,	Aruba
	—— Drie Zusters, Peron,	Spaansche kust
23.	—— Maria, Griffeth,	La Guayra
	—— Admiraal van der Capellen, Rusman,	Aruba en Spaansche kust
27.	—— Dorothea, Hart,	Spaansche kust
29.	bark Fanny, Siragusa,	La Guayra
30.	golet Venus, Arends,	Aruba
31.	—— Elisa, Wagenaar,	La Guayra
	—— Las Hermanas, Evertsz,	Aruba
	—— Beauty, Mercantonio,	Maracaybo

Zyner Majesteits brik de Merkuur, kapitein De Quartel, bevond zich gisteren morgen buiten de haven, komende van de Kust. Wy vernemen dat op den nacht van den 26sten dezer terwyl de Merkuur afzeilde van La Guayra naar Puerto Cabello, zy den gewapende schoener ontmoette, welke men onderstelde een Spaansche kaper te zyn, die zonder pligtplegingen op de Merkuur begon te vuren, en een van hare schoten zynde tusschen de hoofd en voormast doorgegaan, gaf kapitein De Quartel aan stonds order om twee schoten op haar te doen, welke zy gereedelyk terug gaf; dit kompliment werd door de Merkuur beantwoord met de geheele laag, welke dit vreemd vaartuig niet herhaalde en zich weg maakte.

Op Zondag kwam alhier aan de schoener Independence, onder Deensche vlag van Maracaybo, laatst van Cumarebo, hebbende aan boord Louis Brion, Admiraal van de Columbiaansche zeemagt, die op dit eiland gekomen is ter herstelling zyner gezondheid.

De Spaansche kaper Conejo, en een gewapende flechera, kwamen alhier op Dingsdag aan, en zyn tot nog toe in deze haven.

By een besluit van den vice-president van Venezuela, is den uitvoer van Muilezels in dit geheele van het departement verboden, op straf van verbeurd verklaring van het vaartuig, &c.

De Spaansche vaartuigen van oorlog en kapers kruisende buiten La Guayra, hebben onlangs, zoo men meldt, een aantal vaartuigen genomen, welke die haven binnen zeijlden, en hen naar Puerto Cabello opgezonden. Wy vernemen dat onder deze vaartuigen welke genomen zyn twee schoeners van St. Thomas zyn, en twee brikken onder Amerikaansche vlag.

Uittreksel van eenen byzonderen brief, gedagteekend Madrid, den 1sten Juny.

"De onderhandeling met onze kolonien is zoodanig, dat wy deze zaak aanschouwen, als zynde reeds zeer gevorderd. De volgende zyn de voornaamste basis, welke bepaald zyn geworden:—

1—De bezittingen van Spanje in de nieuwe wereld, zullen in drie afdeelingen verdeeld worden, een van dewelke de Noordelyke en de twee anderen de Zuidelyke zullen genoemd worden.

2—De stad Mexico zal de hoofdstad en de zetel van het gouvernement van de Noordelyke afdeeling zyn. De steden Lima en St. Fé de Bogota zullen de voornaamste plaatsen van het gouvernement van de Zuidelyke afdeelingen zyn.

3—De Amerikanen zullen de constitutie van het Spaansche ryk aannemen, uitgezonderd eenige bepalingen bevolen door plaatzelyke belangen.

4—Elke afdeeling zal derzelver byzondere vergadering (of Cortes) hebben, en de gedeputeerden zullen inboorlingen van het land zyn. Elke afdeeling aldus bestemd, vormt eenen byzonderen staat en zal door derzelver eigen wetten geregeerd worden.

5—De hoofdplaats of moederland, zal het regt hebben om een afgevaardigde onderkoning, of president, in elke afdeeling te zenden, die de eigenschappen van de uitvoerende magt zal uitoefenen. Men is overeengekomen, dat de keur van die tydelyke afgevaardigde, niet bepaald is by eenige byzondere klassen van inwoners. Zy kunnen ook uit de koninklyke familie verkozen worden.

6—Deze afgevaardigden zyn in persoon onschendbaar als het hoofd van den staat. Zy zyn slechts verantwoordelyk aan Z. C. M. en de Cortes van het moederland.

7—Vier ministers zyn belast met de ambten van secretarissen van den staat in elke afdeeling, onder de presidentschap van den afgevaardigde of onderkoning.

8—De Amerikanen zullen op den tyd eene som van vyftig millioenen franken verschaffen, als een teken van onderwerping (*a titre de sou*), en zullen eene jaarlyksche som van acht millioenen franken betalen, om de zeemagt te onderhouden.

9—De Amerikaansche afdeelingen zullen altoos beschouwd worden, als een onafscheidbaar gedeelte van het Spaansche ryk. De vaartuigen welke van de haven van het vasteland van Europa komen, en die van de haven van Amerika, zullen aan geene geregtigheden onderworpen zyn; zy zullen beschouwd worden als nationale vaartuigen wederkerig van beide zyden," &c.

Ter byvoeging van deze artikelen, geeft de Gazette de France een ander—meldende, "De inboorlingen van Europeesch Spanje en Amerika zullen van weder zyden dezelfde voorregten byzonderlyk genieten—zy zullen alle burger regten genieten, en zy zyn verkiesbaar in publieken ambten en posten"

Madrid, 4den Juny.—Het besluit der Cortes is nu afgekondigd, authoriserende het gouvernement om uitterusten, 5 oorlogs schepen, 4 fregatten, 2 brikken, 4 schoeners, en andere noodzakelyke vaartuigen voor de koloniale correspondentie, en 3,500 man te ligten, uitmakende de equipagies.

Londen, 29sten Juny.—De berigten uit Spanje, over Frankryk, gaan voort de onderdanen van Ferdinand afteschilderen in een' staat van regeringloosheid; en de Londen Courier in zyne bittering tegen liberale beginselen, weergalmt deze berigten met te bevestigen, dat "de zamenzweringen tegen zamenzweringen, banissementen, executien, moorden, rooveryen en burger twisten, dagelyks toenemen." Dit is zonder twyfel de toestand der zaken, welke het dispotismus zoude wenschen in Spanje in te voeren; en het is slechts om dat de vaste maatregelen welke door de Cortes gebezigd worden eene tegenstrekken heeft, dat de vyanden van de vryheid de vaderlandsche pogingen van derzelver vrienden belasteren, en eene brave natie beschimpen. De koning en eenige van zyne monnikken raadgevers, staan alleen in hunnen wederstand tegen over den wil van het publiek, en schynen alles wat in hunne magt stond gedaan te hebben, om de zamenroeping van de Cortes te beletten. De byeenkomst zal echter in weerwil van hen plaats nemen, en aldus de weg banen voor de geheele uitroeying van alle dingen, welke tegen de vryheid van het volk vyandig zyn.

Twee Fransche vaartuigen zyn te Marseilles van Smyrna aangekomen, welke door de Grieksche schepen zyn aangehouden geworden, die naar Turksche eigendommen zochten. Deze handelwyze heeft de Franschen zeer beledigd, en men heeft uit Toulon twee linie schepen en vyf fregatten naar den Archipel gezonden. Een Hollandsch eskader is naar dezelfde bestemming vertrokken.

De Moniteur van Zondag laatstleden behelst eene circulaire depeche van de drie hoofden van het Heilige Verbond, zynde Rusland, Oostenryk en Pruissen, de reden gevende van hunne handelwyze jegens de Italiaansche staten, hetzelve is gedagteekend Laybach, den 12den Mei, en bevat hoofdzakelyk het volgende; eerst volgt eene afschildering van den verderfelyken geest dezes tyds, om alle wettige magt omverre te werpen, en de pogingen der Italianen, Spanjaarden en Portugezen, worden bestempelt met de hatelykste benamingen; geene veranderingen, hervormingen of verbeteringen, zullen de leden van het Heilige Verbond ooit dulden of toelaten, dan die welke uit eigen wil der wettige souvereinen gedaan worden, welke de eenigste zyn aan wie God magt heeft toevertrouwd; en alle andere hervormingen welke tegen den wil zyn der wettige souvereinen, zullen in het vervolg door de leden van het Heilige Verbond beschoúwd worden als enkel daden van oproer, wanorder en muitery. Het congres van Laybach, dat nu opgebroken is, zal weder hernieuwd worden in het volgende jaar, wanneer de verbondenen maatregelen zullen nemen hoedanig de regering der wettige souvereinen in Europa in het vervolg van tyd te onderschragen, en de rust in Italie te onderhouden.

His Majesty's brig Mercury, capt. De Quartel, arrived yesterday morning off the harbour, from the Main. We learn that on the night of 26th ult. while the Mercury was running down from La Guayra to Puerto Cabello, she fell in with an armed schooner, supposed to be a Spanish privateer, which without ceremony began to fire on the Mercury, and one of her shots having passed between the main and fore mast, captain De Quartel immediately ordered two guns to be fired at her, which she promptly returned; this compliment the Mercury repaid with a whole broadside, which the stranger not relishing, hauled her wind and made off.

On Sunday arrived the schooner Independence, under Danish colours, from Maracaybo, last Cumarebo, having on board Admiral Louis Brion, of the Columbian navy, who has come to this island for the benefit of his health.

The Spanish privateer Conejo, and an armed flechera, arrived on Tuesday, and still remain in the harbour.

In our last we published the circular of the Russian minister Nesselrode, addressed to all Russian ministers and consuls, and to-day we insert two delarations issued by the allied sovereigns on the breaking up of the congress of Laybach. These documents are important in asmuch as they explain to the world the object which the allies had in view in taking such a conspicuous part in the late transactions on the continent of Europe, and by which they attempt to justify their interference in the affairs of Naples and Piedmont. It is now officially announced, notwithstanding the emperor Alexander had declared it to be his intention to observe a strict neutrality in regard to Turkey, that the principles and intentions avowed in these declarations are intended to apply to the Greek patriots.

Yesterday we received Caracas Gazettes to the 18th ult. from which we have translated the subjoined articles of intelligence.

By a decree of the vice-president of Venezuela, the exportation of Mules is prohibited in the whole of that department, under penalty of forfeiture of the vessel, &c.

The Spanish men of war and privateers cruising off La Guayra, are stated to have lately captured a number of vessels going into that port, and sent them to Puerto Cabello. We understand that among the vessels captured there are one or two schooners from St. Thomas, and two brigs under American colours.

Extract of a letter from the Governor of Coro, Don Juan de Escalona, dated Cumarebo 25th August.

"We are hourly expecting 1500 troops here, who come by the way of Macoruca to join our division; and an equal or stronger body on the side of La Sierra, of which I have received official intelligence; and 700 more through Caciore, under command of Don Jose Maria Delgado, commander of the battallion of Maracaybo. All these forces are to move on simultaneously against Coro. The president himself was on the 10th at Barquisimeto, with 7000 men, bound to this province; but after my late dispatches to H. E. he would probably relinquish this plan, as we are no longer in want of such a portentous force; in fact no reinforcement is necessary, owing to the defeat of the enemy in a late action, with the loss of 500 men, and the retreat of Tello towards Puerto Cabello, with the remnant of his division, having at his heels two guerrilla parties from this place, who have taken some prisoners from him, and made many desert his banners. Yohaape has but the relics of his detachment, reduced to a skeleton, and I would certainly have marched to Coro in triumph six days ago without the least need of auxiliarly forces, had I not been ordered to await here the co operation of the advancing troops, which satisfaction I forego, to obey the orders of the government.

With Rafete and Bernard we have here six vessels to cruize off and on, independent of the remainder of the squadron which is to pass in front of Puerto Cabello."

DIED, of a fever, on Sunday last, after an illness of three days, Captain D. Howland, of the American brig Dove,

From the Caracas Gazette.

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

Act of installation of the first General Congress of the Republic of Columbia.

In the villa del Rosario de Cucuta, on the 6th

day of the month May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, the 57 deputies, who are present in this city, out of the number chosen by the 13 provinces, repaired to the residence of H. E. the vice-president of the Republic ad-int. general Antonio Nariño, for the installation of the General Congress of Columbia, ordered by the fundamental law of the 17th December 1819; and notwithstanding the default of a few deputies to make up the two thirds of the total number required by the regulation affixed to the convocation of the 20th January 1820, H. E. the vice-president has foreseen and removed this difficulty by means of a decree issued on the 1st instant, authorizing the installation of the General Congress to take place under the present circumstances, with the number of 57 deputies, being the majority of the 95 voted for by the 19 provinces, and little less than the two-thirds required as aforesaid. The ceremony took place in the following manner:—

H. E. the vice president, accompanied by the ministers for the internal and foreign departments, equally invested with the character of representatives appointed by the provinces of Carthagena and Guayana, and by the other deputies, proceeded to the parochial church, where the holy service was performed with the utmost solemnity. This religious ceremony being over, the members proceeded to the Hall selected for the meeting of the Congress, where H. E. took his presidential seat under the national canopy.

The deputies being duly seated, H. E. the vice-president delivered an oration suited to the occasion, and concluded by asking whether they should proceed to the Installation of the Congress; and it having been unanimously voted in the affirmative, the vice president said: "The general congres of Columbia is legitimately installed: in its resides the national sovereignty." "Long live the Republic and the Congress" resounded throughout the house by a numerous concourse of enthusiastic and happy spectators of this august act. After which the oath was administered to all the delegates of the people.

The vice president moved for the election of a president and a vice president of the congress; and Sr. Felix Restrepo being by a majority of votes elected to the former, and Sr. Fernando Peñalver to the latter place, H. E. conducted Mr. Restrepo to the presidential chair, and withdrew with a deputation of four members, elected for the purpose, after hearing the thanks of the new-appointed president tendered to the congress for his appointment, who expressed, that he depended far more on the wisdom of the deputies than on his own, for the proper discharge thereof.

After a slight discussion, whether one or two secretaries should be appointed, and whether from, or independent of the body of the Congress, it was resolved that two secretaries be provisionally nominated, either out of the members of the Congress or otherwise; and Messrs. Francisco Soto and Miguel Santamaria were by a majority appointed and took their seats as such; after which this act of installation was duly closed, and signed by H. E. the vice-president and all the members, and countersigned by the two ministers for the home and foreign department.

ANTONIO NARIÑO.

(Here follow the signatures of the Congressmen.)

Palace of the Vice Presidentship, Bogota, 19th May, 1821.

Received: and be the above solemnly published, circulated, and inserted in an extraordinary Gazette.

F. P. SANTANDER,
ESTANISLAO VERGARA,
General Secretary.

Letter from Field Marshal Don Miguel de la Torre, to H. E. the Liberating General.

Captain-generalship of the Expeditionary Army of the Main.

Most Excellent Sir—I have been informed that the individuals of the army under my command who had the misfortune to be made prisoners of war, have been treated with the greatest consideration. And I beg leave to tender Y. E. my due thanks for this token of humanity, which abates my sentiments with regard to their fate; hoping that Y. E. will in this manner continue to afford unequivocal proofs of your intention to restore social virtues, banished hence by the influence of the passions which have laid waste this very fertile country.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

Head-quarters, Puerto Cabello, 6th July, 1821.

MIGUEL DE LA TORRE.

To H. E. Don Simom de Bolivar.

Upper Plains of Caracas.

General Divisionary head-quarters, Camatagua, 20th July, 1821.

To H. E. the vice president of the department of Venezuela.

Most Excellent Sir—I have the honor to inform your excellency of the complete pacification of this place, and also of Cura; to which I will add that 247 men, among whom are 9 officers, with 44 muskets and all their ammunition, have come over to my division.

The commander Cristobal Zurita came over to me yesterday, and I intercede in his behalf, satisfied that he is not guilty of the infraction of the capitulation between the troops of the king and those of H. E. the liberator-president. Several others presented themselves to me under equal circumstances.

God preserve Your Excellency.

JOSEF MONAGAS,
Brigadier General.

Lower Plains of Caracas.

The commandant of Calabozo, colonel Judas Pinango informs the vice-president in a despatch of the 25th July, that the following Spanish officers went over to him: Felipe and Antonio Ramos, Martinez Urrutia, Lumoño and Nuñez, who had been worsted in the engagement of Carabobo; and that Arroyo, (the grey hair) is prisoner, so that tranquillity pervades the whole of that territory. So much for those who imagined that the Plains were going to foster our enemies. No, the people of the Plains will no longer be the tools of tyrants for the sacrifice of their brethren. They have just had a noble share in the late victories; they have opposed their breasts to the enemy's steel; they have lavished their blood in behalf of liberty; their dauntless lance is stained with the blood of our adversaries. It is they who have shown themselves to possess true patriotism; it is they who indefatigably strive for the establishment of the independence. Spaniards, go, if you dare, to the Plains; death or pardon awaits you there: make your own choice, and the inhabitants of that territory will be punctual in granting it to your wishes.

London, June 18.—Turkey was never in so critical a position and in such an extraordinary tate of feebleness. Prince Ypsilanti, whose plan was to pass the Danube without stopping, has met more than one obstacle. The necessaries of war, which his friends had sent him were stopped by a superior force at the frontiers of Russia. But in the end his partizens sent him by sea forty pieces of cannon, which were lately received at Galatz. At the same time the prince, without losing time, prepared the rest of his armament in the country.

Every one agrees that Ypsilanti possesses the qualities necessary for the chief of so daring an enterprise, and knows particularly, how to animate others with his own courage and intrepidity. When the thundering declaration of the Russian Consul, published at Jassy on the part of his sovereign, and which produced so great an effect in Moldavia, arrived at his head quarters, he ordered it to be read before the whole army. He afterwards addressd the army, in which he said none of the sovereigns would dare to march against them. But supposing that possible, he was certain no soldier present would survive the disgrace of his country. "If there are such," continued he, "let them pass to the left." The whole army passed to the right shouting "Death rather that such an outrage."

The greatest disorder prevails at Constantinople; and to crown it, a violent dissention has broken out between the three powers who compose the government. The body of Ulemas reproached the ministry with having pushed the Greek people to despair, by the unlimited exactions and vexations of the Pachad. Ministers, on the other hand, reproached the Ulemas of having chosen Cadis who provoked insurrection by the iniquity of their judgments. The Janissaries, on the other side, attribute to the first, and particularly to the second, the cause of the result, and demand the head of Halet Effendi, the sultan's favourite, who has been, they say, for a long time, the soul of the most pernicious counsels that ever were given to an Ottoman prince.

June 29—The Greek fleet, which is chiefly fitted out from the islands of Idra, Spezia, and Ipsera, consists of 60 vessels, many of which are extremely well manned and armed, and is cruising in the Archipelago. They have succeeded in capturing many trading vessels and even ships of war belonging to the Turks. All the crews are massacred, and it is calculated that between two and three thousand Turks have been sacrified in this manner. One large boat, with 200 Turks on board was scuttled and sunk off Smyrna. So little able were the Turks, at these devices, to cope with the Greeks at sea, that a body of troops from Asiatic Turkey, consisting of 5,000 men, and destined for an expedition against the Morea, disembarked from the vessels in which they had been placed, and entered Smyrna.

A letter from Smyrna says, that the Turks have driven professor Bombas (a most excellent man) from Scio, and broken up his establishment for 500 boys; and they have also broken upon the British system at Smyrna, which was formed under the benevolent W. Allen at Smyrna for 150 boys. May this triumph of ignorance be only temporary!

A letter from Batavia of the 21st of January, states, that two young Englishmen, established there with credit as merchants, have been banished the island of Java, for the abduction of a young female slave, the property of one of the native planters. They have repaired to Europe for the purpose of appealing to the government of the Netherlands against the sentence of the governor of Java.

The Hamburg Correspondenten says, the queen of Spain proposes to set out immediately on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem.

The departure of his majesty for Ireland, after the coronations is now reported as fixed for the 1st of August; on leaving Dublin, the royal yachts will sail for the frith of clyde, where, in the neighbourhood of Dumbarton Castle, his majesty will land, and proceed to the mansion of the duke of Montrose, from thence the king will cross the country to Dunkeld, the residence of the duke of Athol, and return by Sterling to Edinburgh. The yachts will pass through the Caledonian canal, and anchor off Leith to receive the king on board, either for Hanover or the British metropolis; it is said there will be an installation of knights of the Thistle whenever his majesty reaches Edinburgh.

CIRCULAR DISPATCH.

"LAYBACH, MAY 12.

"The assembling of the allied monarchs, and of their ministers, at Troppau, determined upon after the events which had overturned the legitimate government at Naples, was destined to fix the particular point of view which it became necessary to assume with respect to those fatal events, in order to concert a common course of proceeding, and to combine, in the spirit of justice, of preservation, and of moderation, the measures necessary for protecting Italy from a general insurrection, and the neighbouring states from the most imminent dangers. Thanks to the fortunate unanimity of sentiments and intentions which prevailed between the three august sovereigns, this first labour was soon accomplished. Principles, clearly laid down, and mutually adopted, with the most perfect sincerity, led to analogous resolutions, and the bases which were established at the very first conferences, have been invariably followed, during the whole course of a meeting rendered memorable by the most remarkable results.

"This meeting, transferred to Laybach, assumed a more decisive character by the presence and co operation of the king of the two Sicilies, and by the unanimous concurrence with which the princes of Italy acceded to the system adopted by the allied cabinets. The monarchs were convinced that the governments most closely interested in the destinies of the Peninsula, rendered justice to the purity of their intentions; and that a sovereign, placed in a most painful situation, by acts with which perfidy and violence had contrived to associate his name, yielded, with entire confidence, to measures which would, at once, terminate this state of moral captivity, and restore to his faithful subjects that repose, and that well-being, of which they had been deprived by criminal factions.

"The effect of these measures soon manifested itself. The edifice which had been reared by revolt—fragile in its superstructure, and weak in its foundation—resting only on the cunning of some and upon the momentary blindness of others—condemned by an immense majority of the nation—and odious even to the army which was enrolled to defend it—crumbled to dust at the first contact with the regular troops selected to destroy it, and who at once demonstrated its nothingness. The legitimate authority is restored; the factious have been dispersed; the Neapolitan people are delivered from the tyranny of those impudent impostors, who, deluding them with the dreams of false liberty, in reality inflicted upon them the most bitter vexations—who imposed upon them enormous sacrifices, solely to gratify their own ambition and rapine—and who were rapidly accellerating the ruin of a country, of which they incessantly proclaimed themselves the regenerators.

"This important restoration has been completed, as far as it could, and as it ought to be by the councils and acts of the allied sovereigns. Now, when the king of the Two Sicilies is again invested with the plenitude of his rights, the monarchs will confine themselves to the most ardent good wishes for the plans which this sovereign is about to adopt to re-construct his government upon a solid basis, and to secure, by laws and by wise institutions, the true interests of his subjects, and the constant prosperity of his kingdom.

"During the progress of these great transactions, we saw burst forth, on more than one side the effects of that vast conspiracy, which has so long existed, against all established power, and against all those rights consecrated by that social order, under which Europe has enjoyed so many centuries of glory and happiness. The existence of this conspiracy was not unknown to the monarchs; but in the midst of those agitations which Italy experienced after the catastrophe of 1820, and of those wild impulses which were hence communicated to every mind, it developed itself with increasing rapidity, and its true character stood revealed in open day.—It is not, as might have been supposed at an earlier period—it is not against this or that form of government, more particulary exposed to their declamations, that the dark enterprises of the authors of these plots, and the frantic wishes of their blind partisans are directed.—Those states which have admitted changes into their political system, are no more secure from their attacks, than those whose venerable institutions have survived the storms of time. Pure monarchies, limited monarchies, federative constitutions, republics, all are comprehended, all are engulphed, in the proscriptions of a sect who brand as an *oligarchy* every thing, of whatever kind that rises above the level of a chimerical equality. The leaders of this impious league, indifferent as to what may result from the general destruction they meditate, careless about all stable and permanent organization, aim merely at the fundamental bases of society. *To overthrow what exists* for the chance of substituting whatever accident may suggest to their wild imaginations, or to their turbulent passions;—this is the essence of their doctrines, the secret of all their machinations.

"The allied sovereigns could not fail to perceive that there was only one barrier to oppose

to this devastating torrent. *To preserve what is legally established*—such was, as it ought to be, the invariable principle of their policy, the point of departure, and the final object of all their resolutions. They were not to be deterred in their purpose by the vain clamours of ignorance or malice, accusing them of condemning humanity to a state of stagnation and torpor, incomparable with the natural and progressive march, and with the perfecting of social institutions. Never have these monarchs manifested the least disposition to thwart real ameliorations, or the reform of abuses which creep into the best governments. Very different views have constantly animated them; and if this repose, which governments and nations were justified in supposing secured by the pacification of Europe, has not operated all the good which might have been expected to result from it, it is because governments have been compelled to concentrate all their energies on the means of opposing bounds to the progress of a faction, which disseminating every where error, discontent, and a fanaticism for innovation, would soon have rendered the existence of any public order whatever problematical. Useful or necessary changes in legislation, and in the administration of states, ought only to emanate from the free will, and the intelligent and well weighed conviction of those whom God has rendered responsible for power. All that deviates from this line, necessarily leads to disorder, commotions, and evils far mor insufferable than those which they pretend to remedy. Penetrated with this eternal truth, the sovereigns have not hesitated to proclaim it with frankness and vigour; they have declared that, in respecting the rights and independence of all legitimate power, they regarded as legally null, and as disavowed by the principles which constitute the public right of Europe, all pretended reform operated by revolt and open hostility. They have acted conformably to this declaration, in the events which have taken place at Naples, in those of Piedmont, and in those even which, under very different circumstances, though produced by combinations equally criminal, have recently made the eastern part of Europe a prey to incalculable convulsions.

"The monarchs are so much the more decided to deviate from this system, because they consider the firmness with which they have maintained it in so critical an epoch, as the true cause of the success which has attended their efforts towards the re-establishment of order in Italy. The governments of the Peninsula have acknowledged that they had nothing to fear, either for their political independence, the integrity of their territories, or the preservation of their rights, in claiming the assistance which was afforded to them upon the sole condition that it shall be made available only to the defence of their own existence. It is reciprocal confidence which has saved Italy; it is that which has extinguished, in the space of two months, a conflagration which, had it not been for the intervention of the allied powers, would have ravaged and ruined the whole extent of that beautiful country, and long have menaced the rest of Europe.

"Nothing has more efficaciously demonstrated the strength of this moral agency, which united the salvation of Italy with the determination of the allied powers, than the prompt and auspicious termination of the revolt which had broken out in Piedmont. Conspirators, some of whom were foreigners, had planned this great crime, and had put in motion, to insure its success, the most detestable of all revolutionary means, that of exciting against authority the very armed force which is only created to obey it, and defend public order. The victim of a treason, inexplicable, if any thing can be so, while political crimes find in Europe voices which dare to defend them; a sovereign enjoying a just title to the respect and affection of his subjects, saw him compelled to descend from a throne which he adorned by his virtues; a considerable portion of the troops were hurried into the revolutionary abyss by the example and intrigues of a small number of ambitious partizans; and the murderous cries of an anti-social faction resounded from the capital to the provinces. The monarchs assembled at Laybach did not delay to meet this state of things. Their union was one of those which acquires strength and energy from the magnitude of the danger. Their voice was heard.—Instantly the faithful servants of the king, feeling that they were abandoned, employed what resources remained to them to combat the enemies of the country, and the national glory; the legitimate power, although limited and paralysed in its action, was not less active in sustaining its dignity and rights, and assistance arriving at the decisive moment of the crisis, the triumph of the good cause was very soon complete. Piedmont was delivered in a few days; and of this revolution, calculated upon the overthrow of more than one government, there only remains the infamous remembrance of it by its guilty authors.

"It is thus, by following without deviation the established principles and the line of conduct traced at the first period of their union, that the allied monarchs have succeeded in the pacification of Italy. Their direct object is attained. Not one of the steps which have been taken in fortherance of this issue, has belied the declarations that truth and good faith had dictated. They will continue faithful to them, in whatever new trials Providence may yet reserve for them. Called more than ever, as well as all the other sovereigns and lawful powers of Italy, to watch over the maintenance of the peace of Europe; to protect it not only against the errors and passions which may compromise it in the intercourse between one power and another, but more particularly against those disastrous attempts which would spread the horrors of universal anarchy over the civilized world; they would consider it a profanation of so august an object, to be guided by the strict calculations of a vulgar policy. As all is simple, open, and frankly avowed, in the system which they have embraced, they submit it with confidence to the judgment of all enlightened governments.

"The congress (*re union*) which is about to close, will meet again in the course of the next year. Then will be taken into consideration the fixing of a term the measure which, from the acknowledgment of the courts of Italy, and particularly of those of Naples and Turin, have been judged necessary to consolidate the tranquility of the Peninsula. The monarchs and their cabinets will bring to the examination of this question the same mind which has hitherto directed them. Motives of incontestible weight, and fully justified by the results, determined the sovereigns to interfere in the affairs of Italy; but they are far from wishing to prolong this interference beyond the limits of strict necessity, desiring most sincerely that the circumstances which have imposed upon them this painful duty, may never again occur.

"We have thought it useful, at the moment that the sovereigns are about to seperate, to recapitulate in the preceding exposition, the principles which have guided them in the late transactions.

"You are, in consequence, charged to make a communication of this dispatch to the minister for foreign affairs of the court to which you are accredited.

"You will, also, herewith receive a declaration, conceived in the same spirit, which the cabinets have caused to be drawn up and printed, to convey to the knowledge of Europe the sentiments and principles with which the august sovereigns are animated, and which will constantly serve as the guide to their policy.

"Receive, &c."

"LAYBACH, MAY 12.

"At th emoment when the congress separated, the following document was published in the name of the courts of Austria, Prussia, and Russia:—

"DECLARATION.

"Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the allied sovereigns to suppress conspiracies, and to terminate disorders which menace the existence of that general peace, the establishment of which had cost so many efforts and so many sacrifices.

"At the very moment when their generous objects were accomplished in the kingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst forth in Piedmont.

"Neither the ties which had, for so many generations, united the reigning house of Savoy with the people, nor the benefits of an enlightened government, administered by a wise prince, and under paternal laws, nor the sad prospect of calamities to which the country was exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their designs.

"The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repose of nations, the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned them. They were eager to perform it.

"The throne and the state were betrayed—oaths were violated—military honour tarnished—and the contempt of every duty soon produced the scourge of every disorder.

"Everywhere the pestilence exhibited the same character: everywhere one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolutions.

"Not being able to assign plausible motives in their justification, nor to obtain national support to maintain them, it was in false doctrines that these contrivers of anarchy sought an apology; they founded, upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope. In their eyes, the salutary supremacy of the laws was a yoke that must be destroyed. They renounced these sentiments which are inspired by a true love of one's country, and, substituting for known duties arbitrary and undefined pretences for a universal change in the constituent principles of society, they prepared endless disasters for the world.

"The allied sovereigns saw the dangers of this conspiracy in all their full extent, but they had also discovered the real weakness of the conspirators, in spite of their veil of declamation and deceit. Experience has verified their anticipations. The resistance which legitimate authority has encountered has been useless, and crime has disappeared at the sight of the sword of justice.

"It is not to accidental causes—it is not even to the conduct of men who behaved so ill in the hour of battle—that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consolatory principle; from one more worthy of attention.

"Providence struck with terror the consciences of men so guilty; and the censure of the public, whose fate was compromised by these artificers of mischief, caused the arms to fall from their hands.

"Solely employed to contend with, and put down, rebellion, the allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interests have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated, and the people themselves have regarded the employment of those troops as a support in favour of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their independence. From that moment the war ceased—from that moment the states which revolution had assailed became the friendly states of those power which never wished any thing but their tranquility and their prosperity.

"In the midst of these grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the allied sovereigns, in concert with the king of the two Sicilies and the king of Sardinia, have judged it indispensable to adopt temporary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence, and called for by the general good. The allied troops, whose presence was necessary for the restoration of order, have been placed in suitable positions, solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority, and to assist it in preparing, under this ægis, these benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfortunes.

"The justice and disinterestedness which have prevailed in the deliberations of the allied monarchs, will always continue to regulate their policy. In future, as during the past, they will ever prescribe to themselves the preservation of the independence and of the rights of each state, such as they are recognised and defined by existing treaties. The issue, even of such an alarming crisis, will, under the auspices of providence, become the consolidation of that peace which the enemies of the people attempted to destroy, and the stability of an order of things, which will secure to nations their repose and prosperity.

"Filled with these sentiments, the allied sovereigns, in terminating the conferences at Laybach, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been animated. They are determined never to abandon them: and all the friends of order will constantly see and find their union a sure safeguard against the enterprises of anarchy.

"It is for this purpose that their imperial and royal majesties have ordered their ministers Plenipotentiary to sign and publish the present declaration.

"Austria—METTERNICH.
"The baron DE VINCENT.
"Prussia—KRUSEMARK.
"Russia—NESSELRODE.
"CAPO D'ISTRIA.
"POZZO DI BORGO."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 21.

Lord William Bentick moved an address to the king, praying his interference to remove the reproach which is attached to England, for having contributed to a change in the Sicilian Constitution, injurious to the freedom and happiness of that country. The motion was rejected by a majority of 59 to 35.

Mr. Stuart Wortley then made his promised motion respecting the circular despatch issued from the congress at Laybach. The principles advanced in that paper were eminently dangerous to the liberties of this country as well as to Europe. The sovereigns declare that no reform should emanate, except from those whom God had made responsible; meaning, of course, thereby, that no reforms should proceed, except from the sovereigns of states. He would ask, whether, if this principle had formerly been acted upon in this country, we should at this time, possess any liberty whatever; *for what liberty we did enjoy had frequently been obtained by force of arms, and always against the will of the sovereign.*

This principle would put end to all reform, unless it would be conceived that the monarchs of the continent would abandon the despotic ideas which they at present entertain. It was the business of this country to take care that the doctrine contained in the despatch was not made to be the law of Europe. Mr. S. W. concluded by moving for the copies of despatch issued from the sovereigns at Leybach, in May, 1821.

The marquis of Londonderry admitted that the illustrious monarchs had been "ill-advised," in adopting some principles inconsistent with sound policy; but he was still persuaded, that, in all they had done, they had been guided by no other motive than a real desire to preserve the peace of Europe. They had no view to aggrandizement themselves. In the course of the debate which ensued, the noble lord admitted that Austrian troops were about to garrison Sicily. The motion was lost by a majority of 113 to 59.

Austrian Loans.—The papers moved for some time since by Mr. R. Smith, respecting the Austrian loans, have been printed by order of the the House of Commons. They are exceedingly curious. They shew conclusively that his imperial majesty, Francis, is quite as much a bankrupt *in principle* as in money. In one respect, indeed, he deserves the praise of sincerity. He has not attempted to shuffle, or to evade payment of the debt, by alleging his inability to make good his engagement. Such subterfuges would not have suited the dignity of the Austrian monarch; who, at the same time that he admits the justice of our claim, contents himself with flatly refusing to refund one shilling, or even to answer our memorials on the subject! The holy leaguer is quite of Rob Roy's opinion. He accounts it just and honourable

That they should take who have the power,
And *they should keep who can.*

The loans, as originally made to Austria in in 1795 and 1797, amounted to £6,220,000, on which, £9,914,527 of dividends have since been paid, making the total debt now due us by his imperial majesty £16,134,527. Such is the extent of the sacrifice made by the profusion and culpable extravagance of our own government to the rapacity and bad faith of that of Austria.